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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/664,472	09/18/2000	Peter A. Graef	WEYCI116081	4308

26389 7590 03/28/2003

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

WEBB, JAMISUE A

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

3761

DATE MAILED: 03/28/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/664,472	GRAEF ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jamisue A. Webb	3761

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on 02 December 2002 is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on 12/2/02 have been approved. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. With respect to Claim 2: the phrase "the distribution zones are substantially free of absorbent material" is indefinite. The distribution zones are formed from the fibrous matrix, and therefore it is unclear to the examiner how they can be free of absorbent material, the fibrous matrix will be absorbent in itself, therefore would be absorbent material. Are these void spaces, or are the fibers hydrophobic? If the fibers are hydrophobic, then how can they be called distribution zones?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. Claims 1, 3-15, 17-19, 22, 27, 28, 31-44, 46-51, and 53-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ahr (5,733,273).

6. With respect to Claims 1, 33-41, 46, 49, 50, 53 and 55: Ahr discloses the use of an absorbent article with a topsheet, backsheets and core (See Figure 5) where the core is an absorbent composite (10) that is made of a fibrous absorbent matrix and strips (bands) of absorbent material (See abstract and Figures 2-4). Ahr discloses the fibrous matrix can comprise modified cellulose fibers that are disclosed in reference (Herron et al. 5,183,707) which is incorporated within. Herron discloses the cellulose fibers are cross-linked cellulose fibers that are formed to an absorbent core by a wetlaid process (column 4, lines 35-36 and column 17, lines 11-17). The examiner considers crosslinked fibers that are wetlaid to form a core, to be bonded cellulose fibers.

7. With respect to the composite being foam formed: The formation of the fibrous matrix, is a Product-by-Process limitation, and these limitations are not limited to the manipulations of the steps, only the structure implied by these steps (see MPEP 2113). It follows that if the product in the claim with the product-by-process limitation is the same as the product of the prior art, the

claim is unpatentable even though the prior art product was made by a different process.

Therefore, the fibrous matrix being foam formed is anticipated by the Ahr reference.

8. With respect to the multiple layer composite: Ahr discloses the composite can be made of an upper layer and a lower layer (Figure 3). The examiner considers the upper layer to be the acquisition layer, and the lower layer to be the storage layer, where each layer contains the superabsorbent strips. Furthermore, Ahr discloses the superabsorbent strips to be laminated between intermediate tissue layers (Column 4, lines 54-56).

9. With respect to Claims 3-5: Ahr discloses the bands can be homogeneously laid out or randomly laid out, and will continue through out the length of the composite. (See figures 2-4, column 5, lines 32-47 and column 6, lines 20-23).

10. With respect to Claims 6 and 7: See Ahr, column 4, lines 35-64.

11. With respect to Claim 8, 9, 12 and 13: See Ahr, column 4, lines 18-31.

12. With respect to Claims 10 and 11: The claims are anticipated by the Ahr reference, due to the fact that claims 10 and 12 do not recite or require the resilient fibers to be chemically stiffened fibers. The scope of Claims 10 and 11 still allow for the resilient fibers to be synthetic fibers. Ahr discloses the use of synthetic fibers, which meets the limitations of the Markush group in Claim 9, as well as anticipates Claims 10 and 11.

13. With respect to Claims 14, 15 and 17: The claims are anticipated by the Ahr reference, due to the fact that claims 14, 15 and 17 do not recite or require that the Fibrous matrix comprises matrix fibers. The scope of Claims 14, 15 and 17 still allow for the fibrous matrix to be made from resilient fibers. Ahr discloses the use of resilient fibers, which meets the limitations of the Markush group of Claim 8, as well as anticipates Claims 14, 15 and 17.

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14. With respect to Claims 18 and 22: See Ahr, Column 4, line 42 to Column 5, line 16.
15. With respect to Claim 19: See Ahr, Column 4, line 44.
16. With respect to Claim 27: Ahr discloses the basis weight of the fibrous matrix material as well as the superabsorbent strips, therefore adding the basis weights would give a basis weight range of 100-775 g/m². (Column 2, lines 58-67)
17. With respect to Claim 28: See Ahr, Column 3, lines 1-4.
18. With respect to Claims 31 and 32: See Ahr, column 4, lines 31-34.
19. With respect to Claims 42-44, and 51: See Figure 5 and column 1, lines 13-16.
20. With respect to Claim 47: Figure 3 shows the top acquisition layer curing in towards the center, therefore the top plain of the top surface is less than the top surface of the storage layer.
21. With respect to Claim 48: See Ahr, Figure 3.
22. With respect to Claim 54: See Figures 2-4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

23. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
24. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

25. Claims 16, 20, 21, 29, and 30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahr et al. (5,733,273).

26. With respect to Claim 16 and 30: Ahr discloses the fibrous matrix can contain either wood pulp fibers or resilient fibers, however does not disclose the wood pulp fibers being 15% of the overall weight of the composite or the resilient fibers being 10-60% of the absorbent composite's overall weight. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have either the wood pulp fibers be 15% of the absorbent composite's weight, or the resilient fibers of the fibrous matrix, comprise 10-60% of the weight of the absorbent composite, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

27. With respect to Claim 20 and 21: Ahr discloses the absorbent material is superabsorbent material, however does not disclose the superabsorbent material comprising 0.1%-80% or 45% of the absorbent composite's overall weight. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the superabsorbent material being 0.1-80% or 45% of the absorbent composite's weight, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

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28. With respect to Claim 29: Ahr discloses, by incorporation, that the fibrous matrix is made of crosslinked cellulose fibers, however fails to disclose the crosslinked cellulose fibers being 45% of the absorbent composite's overall weight. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the crosslinked cellulose fibers being 45% of the absorbent composite's weight, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

1. Claims 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahr in view of Schmidt et al. (6,294,710).

2. With respect to Claims 23 and 24: Ahr, as disclosed above for Claim 1, fails to disclose the use of a wet strength agent. Schmidt et al. discloses the use of a stiffening agent for use with cellulosic fibers, such as polyamide-epichlorohydrin or polacrylamide (column 6, line 62-column 7, line 12). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the stiffening agent of Schmidt into the composite material of Ahr, on order to provide increased permeability, flexibility and hydrophilicity (See Schmidt column 6).

3. With respect to Claim 25: See Schmidt, Column 7 ,lines 1-12, and Column 14, line 49.

With respect to Claim 26: Schmidt discloses the stiffening agent to be present in an amount of 2%, but fails to disclose the amount of 0.25%. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the stiffening agent in the amount of 0.25% since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are

disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

29. Claims 45 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahr in view of Ryan et al. (4,326,528).

30. Ahr disclose the absorbent composite can be used in such things as diapers, however fails to specifically state that the diapers contain leg gathers. Ryan discloses and shows that it is well known in the art to use leg gathers on diapers (see Figures 13), but adding elastic to the sides (column 4, lines 15-47). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add elastic members to form leg gathers, as disclosed by Ryan, to the diaper form of the article of Ahr, in order to produce an article with waste retentive sides (See Ryan Column 1).

Response to Arguments

31. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-55 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

32. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ellis et al. (4,701,177) discloses the use of leg gathers on sanitary napkins, Elias (4,381,783) discloses the use of superabsorbent bands or pockets in a fibrous matrix, Holtman (4,333,463) discloses the use of an article with one superabsorbent band running down the middle

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of the article, and Ranklin et al. (5,476,456) discloses the use of an absorbent cover with superabsorbent strips running along the side.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jamisue A. Webb whose telephone number is (703) 308-8579. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 - 4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (703)308-1957. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9302 for regular communications and (703) 872-9303 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1148.

jaw 
March 24, 2003


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